

now left without either parent living, due to a decrease in mortality rates. The Loats Asylum had experienced difficulty in obtaining children in that category, and in employing personnel to comply with modern standards. This situation is by no means unique. See County Bank and Trust Company v. Neeld, 108 A. 2d 28, 30 (N.J.).

The appellees do not dispute the factors that preclude the continued operation of the Home but contend that when the Home was closed, the property reverted. We think, however, that this was a result not intended or desired by the testator. His broad purpose was to aid "destitute and deserving female orphan children who have been thrown helpless and unfriended on the world *** by the agency and through the assistance of such an Institution ***." The corporation was to hold the property for the "objects" designated. He desired the "Institution and the benefit I design it to confer" to be "lasting and permanent." We think the operation of the institution in the exact manner described was only incidental to the main purposes, and a means to an end. Cf. Gray v. Harriet Lane Home, supra. See also County Bank and Trust Company v. Neeld, supra, and In re Milne's Succession, 89 So. 2d 281, 289 (La.). The change is dictated by altered circumstances and new theories of treatment. It is not a departure in principle from the objects designated. The sale of the real estate is necessary